

GORSHKOVA, T.N.; LOMAZOVA, Kh.D.

Simple methodology for the determination of fibrinogen level and
fibrinolytic activity. Lab. delo no.3:167-169 '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut vozrastnoy fiziologii i fizicheskogo vospitaniya
Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk, Moskva.

GORNSHTEYN, N.A.; GOROSHKOVA, V.A.

Oil and gas potentials of the Permian sediments of the Volga-Ural
region in relationship with their facies composition. Trudy VNIGNI
no.36:223-230 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

VINOKURSKIY, S.A.; LYTKINA, V.S.; ANTSELEVICH, V.A.; GORSHKOVA, V.A.

Apparatus for the control of the sharpness of scalpels under operating conditions. Med.prom. 14 no.2:27-30 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskogo instrumentariya i oborudovaniya.

(SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)

1. SHEYN, A. S. and GORSHKOVA, V. F.
2. USSR (600)
4. Metals-Fatigue
7. Resistance of contact fatigue of ball-bearing steel under various conditions of friction. Podshipnik no. 11, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

VENKSTERN, T.V.; BAYEV, A.A.; MIRZABEKOV, A.D.; GORSHKOVA, V.I.

Oligonucleotides of the ribonuclease hydrolysate of t-ribonucleic acid containing minor components. Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.1: 220-223 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.A.Engel'gardtom.
(Nucleic acids) (Nucleotides)

BAYEV, A.A.; MIRZABEKOV, A.D.; GORSHKOVA, V.I.; VENKSTERN, T.V.

Effect of bromine on the optical properties of purine and
pyrimidine bases. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.2:331-334 S '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom V.A. Engel'gardtom.

VENKSTERN, T.V.; MIRZABEKOV, A.D.; GORSHKOVA, V.I.; BAYEV, A.A.

Spectrophotometric analysis of some oligoribonucleotides.
Biokhimiia 28 no.4:712-721 J1-Ag '63. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN SSSR,
Moskva.

MIRZABEKOV, A.D.; KRUTILINA, A.I.; GORSHKOVA, V.I.; BAYEV, A.A.

Separation of transfer ribonucleic acid from solutions by
flotation of its cetavlon salts. Biokhimiya 29 no.6:1158-
1162 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN
SSSR, Moskva. Submitted June 16, 1964.

SARATIKOV, A.S.; BARKOVSKAYA, G.Ye.; GORSHKOVA, V.K.

Effect of some enzyme poisons on bile secretion. Biul. eksp. biol.
i med. 54 no.8:56-59 Ag '62. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz kafedry farmakologii Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR A.G. Savinykh).

L 42266-66 EWT(1) RO/RH

ACC NR: AP6031668

SOURCE CODE: UR/0219/66/061/004/0066/0070

AUTHOR: Saratikov, A. S.; Gorshkova, V. K.

ORG: Department of Pharmacology, Tomsk Medical Institute (Kafedra farmakologii Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta)

TITLE: Cholinolytic action of camphor

SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 61, no. 4, 1966, 66-70

TOPIC TAGS: cat, pharmacology, nervous system drug, EEG, EKG

ABSTRACT: Experiments on cats indicated that 1-camphor had a peripheral M- and N-cholinolytic activity and a central N-cholinolytic activity, preventing spasms produced by nicotine, but no central M-cholinolytic activity (it was ineffective in preventing spasms produced by arecoline). The peripheral cholinolytic effect of camphor was more pronounced than its central cholinolytic effect: in experiments on cats with simultaneous EEG and EKG recording of the reaction to stimulation of the vagus, it was established that a preceding injection of camphor prevented bradycardia, but had no marked effect on the EEG. Monoiodoacetic acid and sodium fluoride did not affect the cholinomimetic effect of carbocholine resulting in spastic contraction of the intestine, but inhibited the cholinolytic effect of camphor, which prevented this contraction. The effect of NaF was stronger than that of monoiodoacetic acid: this indicated that formation of phosphoglyceric acids is of definite importance for

Card 1/2

UDC: 615.711.84-017.87-092

L 42266-66
ACC NR: AP6031668

the cholinolytic action of camphor. 2,4-Dinitrophenol, which interferes with oxidative phosphorylation, inhibited both the cholinomimetic action of carbocholine and the cholinolytic action of camphor. Camphor, just like acetylcholine, lowered the content of reaction HS groups in the homogenate and cholinoreactive protein from the isolated frog heart and also in the superior cervical sympathetic ganglion of the cat - i.e., it acted as a thiol poison preventing interaction of acetylcholine with cholinoreceptors. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [JPRS: 36,932]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 21Sep64 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 *Lth*

GORSHKOVA, Ye.A. (Moskva).

Organizing and carrying out laboratory work and practical studies in chemistry. Khim.v shkole 12 no.4:51-55 J1-Ag '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Chemistry—Study and teaching)

KLESHCHEVA, Yelena Pavlovna; GORSHKOVA, Yekaterina Alekseyevna; PUCHKOVA,
Nina Ivanovna; GRACHEV, A.P., red.; LAUF, V.G., tekhn.red.

[Methods of teaching the subjects of oxides, bases, acids, and
salts] Metodika izucheniia okislov, osnovanii, kislot i solei.
Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.pedagog.nauk RSFSR, 1960. 102 p.

(MIRA 13:10)

(Chemistry--Study and teaching)

GORSHKOVA, Ye. A., uchitel'nitsa

Connection between the study of chemistry, life, and the development of communism. Khim. v shkole 17 no.4:45-48 J1-Ag '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Srednyaya shkola No. 204, Moskva.

(Chemistry—Study and teaching)

MONOSZON, M.A.; STOLOV, A.M.; GASHEV, M.A.; SPEVAKOVA, F.M.;
YAVNO, A.Kh.; KORMAKOV, Ye.V.; KULAKOV, F.M.; MADGORNYY, V.P.;
GORSHKOVA, Ye.G.

Power supply system of the electromagnet of the 7 bev. proton
synchrotron. Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 7 no.4:27-33 J1-Ag '62.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrofizicheskoy
apparatury Gosudarstvennogo komiteta po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy
energii SSSR.

(Electromagnets) (Synchrotron)

ORLOV, D.S.; GORSHKOVA, Ye.I.

Size and shape of humic acid particles from Chernozem and
turf-Podzolic soils. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki
no.1:207-212 '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy pochvovedeniya Moskovskogo gosudarst-
vennogo universiteta.

L 12811-66 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/T/EWA(b)-2 JK

ACC NR: AP5028185

SOURCE CODE: UR/0248/65/000/008/0060/0064

AUTHOR: Koptelova, Ye. I.; Pokrovskiy, V. I.; Gorshkova, Ye. P.

30
B

ORG: Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology im. N. F. Gamaley, AMN SSSR, Moscow
(Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii AMN SSSR); Moscow Medical Stomatological In-
stitute (Moskovskiy meditsinskiy stomatologicheskiy institut)

TITLE: A model of experimental meningitis in rabbits induced by L-forms of strepto-
cocci and staphylococci

SOURCE: AMN SSSR. Vestnik, no. 8, 1965, 60-64

TOPIC TAGS: bacteria, mycoplasm, infective disease, microbiology

ABSTRACT: Since L-forms are present in patients with meningitis, meningoencephali-
tis, and brain abscesses but not during the recovery period, the authors conjectured
that not only the bacterial but the L-forms play a pathogenetic role in these dis-
eases. To test their assumption, they injected rabbits suboccipitally with two
strains of stable L-cultures of hemolytic streptococci (L-196 and L-409), one strain
of a staphylococcal L-culture (L Lossmanov), bacterial forms of β -hemolytic

Card 1/2

UDC: 616.832.9-002-022.7-092.9

L 12811-66

ACC NR: AP5028185

streptococcus (No. 10-S), and staphylococcus (Lossmanov). The meningitis induced by injecting the bacterial cultures into the subarachnoid space had an acute course and lethal outcome in most of the animals within 5 days. On the other hand, the meningitis that followed injection of the L-forms, though marked by the same clinical symptoms, was characterized by a longer and more sluggish course and the animals survived 7-15 days. Histological analysis of the brain and meninges showed that infection with L or bacterial cultures gives rise to a similar diffuse inflammatory reaction. Thus, meningitis and meningoencephalitis can be experimentally induced both by bacterial forms and by stable L-cultures. With the latter, the clinical course of the disease seems to be related to the species specificity of the L-forms. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 29May65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 002

JW

Card 2/2

BITERMAN, I.M.; GORSHKOVA, Ye.R.

Plication of Jurassic sediments in the eastern margin of the
Siberian Platform. Trudy VAGT no.8:77-78 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Siberian Platform--Folds (Geology))

RYBCHENKOV, V.N.; GORSHKOVA, Ye.R.

Large displacement fault in the western slope of the Western
Verkhoyansk Range. Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no.3:651-653 S '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy aerogeologicheskiy trest. Submitted February
4, 1965.

LISENKO, O.A.; GORSHKOVA, Ye.T.

Characteristics of coli enteritis in children. *Pediatrics* no.5:
37-39 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz infektsionnogo otdeleniya (zav. - O.A. Lisenko) detskoy
bol'nitsy No.2 Proletarskoy zony Tuly (glavnyy vrach V.M.
Kotova).

(*ESCHERICHIA COLI*)

DANILYUK, M.G., inzh.; GORSHKOVA, Z.A., inzh.; BOGDANOVA, N.A., inzh.

Tin plating in an electrolyte with the addition of the OP-10
surface-active substance. Mashinostroenie no.1:84-85 Ja-F '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

15 (2)

AUTHORS:

Buneyeva, L. I., Gorshkova, Z. S., SOV/72-59-9-4/16
Matveyeva, G. L., Karisma, N. E., Etverk, R. E.

TITLE:

Attempt to Organize the Production of Electro-insulators in
the Yarvakandi Works

PERIODICAL:

Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 9, pp 16 - 20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

A great amount of experimental work has been carried out during the last years to create new designs of insulators made of glass with low alkali content, of the type 13 v. As can be seen from figure 1, the 13 v-glass possesses a sufficiently great temperature range to make the manufacture of products by various methods possible. The Vsesoyuznyy elektrotekhnicheskii institut (All-Union Electrotechnical Institute), and the Institut stekla (Glass Institute) worked out various designs of glass insulators, and the experimental glass works of the Glass Institute the production technology. A mass production of the insulator types TS-2, TS-3 and ShS-10 was organized. The Glass Institute and GSPKB of the Orel sovmarkhoz have worked out a mechanized conveyer-line production of the insulators. At the beginning of 1959 it was decided to start

Card 1/2

Attempt to Organize the Production of Electro-
insulators in the Yarvakandi Works

SOV/72-59-9-4/16

the industrial production of insulators made from 13v-glass at the Yarvakandi works in Estonia. The cross sections of the furnace used are shown in figures 2 and 3. The chemical composition of the raw materials used is shown in a table. Furthermore, the melting of the glass 13v, the pressing of the insulators, and their tempering in the OP-36, are described. The temperature conditions for the tempering of the products are shown in figure 4; they were calculated by S. G. Litvinyanskaya. The quality control of the insulators is carried out by a polarimeter and a test on thermal stability. The insulators TS-3 and ShS-10 are at present being mass-produced at the Yarvakandi works. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/2

BUNEYEVA, L.I.; GORSHKOVA, Z.S.; GUBER, L.U.; IL'IN, A.G.; KOZHUKHOV, V.K.; PISHCHIKOV, D.P.; TYKACHINSKIY, I.D.; SHVARTSBEYN, Ye.A.; TASLITSKAYA, M.G., red.; BORISOV, B.L., tekhn. red.

[Manufacture of glass insulators] Proizvodstvo elektroizolirov iz stekla. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-issl. in-t stekla, 1960. 73 p. (MIRA 15:1).

1. Nachal'nik laboratoriy v/v izolyatorov Vsesoyuznogo elektrotekhnicheskogo instituta im. Lenina (for Kozhukhov). 2. Nachal'nik laboratoriy steklovareniya Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta stekla (for Tykachinskiy).
(Electric insulators and insulation)

GORSEKOVSKAYA, S.I., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk, dotsent; KALUGIN, V.I.,
kandidat veterinarnykh nauk, dotsent.

On the problem of the mechanism of intrauterine transmission of
immunity in paratyphoid fever in rabbits. Veterinariia 34 no.8:
33-39 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskii institut myasnoy i molochnoy pro-
myshlennosti.

(Paratyphoid fever--Preventive inoculation)
(Immunity)

GORSHTEYN, A.Ye.; SOROKO, V.Ye.

Piezoelectric method of investigating the structure of a
fluidized bed. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim. i khim.tekh. 7 no. 1:
137-140 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskoy institut im. Lensovetu,
kafedra obshchey khimicheskoy tekhnologii.

ACC NR: AR6019262

SOURCE ID: 0124/06/000/002/B129/B129

AUTHOR: Mukhlenov, I. P.; Gorshteyn, A. Ye.

TITLE: Hydrodynamics of reactors with a fountaining layer of a granular material

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mekhan, No. 1965

REF SOURCE: Sb. Vses. konferentsiya po khim. reaktoram. T. 3., Novosibirsk, Sib. otd. AN SSSR, 1965, 553-562

TOPIC TAGS: gas dynamics, hydrodynamics

TRANSLATION: A basic advantage of a fountaining layer is the absence of a gas-distribution grating. In this report results are given of research by the authors in the hydraulics and structure of a fountaining layer, and their generalizations and empirical correlations are presented. Such correlations are given for the determination of the value of peak pressure, the pressure loss when fountaining develops, the velocity of initial fountaining, the porosity in the fountaining nucleus, and the particle velocity in it. O. M. Todes.

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1

GORSHTEYN, A.Ye.; MUKHLENOV, I.P.

Critical velocity of gas corresponding to the beginning of
spray drying. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no.9: 887-893 S '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Lensoвета.

MUKHLENOV, I.P.; GORSHTEYN, A.Ye.

Studying a spouting layer. Khim.prom. 41 no.6:443-446 Je '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii Institut imeni Lensoveta.

С.А. Г.А. Г.А.
~~GORSHTEYN~~, G.A., inzh.; RIZVANOV, K.M., arkhitektor.

Standard sections in multistoried industrial buildings. Stroi. prom.
36 no.1:14-19 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)

(Precast concrete construction)
(Architecture--Designs and plans)

GORSHTEYN, B., inzhener-tekhnolog (Kiyev); YANITSKIY, G.; POLYAKOV, V.,
inzh. (Sverdlovsk)

Suggested, created, introduced. Izobr. i rats. no. 4:32-33 Ap '61.

(MIRA 14:4)

(Technological innovations)

GORSHTEYN, B.S.

Photoprinting of parts. Mashinostroitel' no.8:21 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

GORENTEIN, G.I.; KUMANEVA, G.A.; KIFAROVA, I.A.

Investigations of some processes of fine purification of cobalt
salts using radioisotopes. Trudy IREA no.25:104-122 '63.

(MIRA 18:6)

15

Obtaining concentrated fertilizers by treating phosphate rock with nitric acid. G. I. Gershstein and T. I. Khakharina. *Trudy Vsesoyuznogo Nauch. Issled. Inst. Khim. i Mekh. 1932 3, 1921, 572-9; cf. C. A. 36, 8018.*—Low-grade phosphate rock was extd. with HNO₃ and the ext. worked up to concd. fertilizers by means of NH₃. Exts. of P₂O₅ to concd. fertilizers by means of NH₃ complete. The from phosphate rock can be made 96% complete. At ext. treated with NH₃ gave a ppt. contg. after drying at about 80° 36% total P₂O₅, 28% assimilable P₂O₅, and 6% N.

R. R. Stefanowsky

ASB-SL6 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

8-2 1932, 1933

83081 1111 ONV GAC

831127 ONV

831127 ONV GAC 111

(SEE 1ST AND 4TH COLUMNS)										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX										1ST AND 4TH COLUMNS									
<div style="position: absolute; top: 5px; left: 5px;">GORSHTEN, G. I.</div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; left: 10px; font-size: 24px;">BC</div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; right: 10px; font-size: 24px;">B-1-6</div>																													
<p>Preliminary technical-economic estimates for production of superphosphate and phosphoric acid from various Ukrainian phosphorus-containing materials. G. I. GORSHTEN, L. M. CHAIT, N. A. VASILEVICH and A. L. DUBAS (Ukrain. Chem. J., 1968, 7, [Tech.], 150-155).—The production of superphosphate from low-grade phosphorites cannot compete with that from apatite concentrator. R. T.</p>																													
<p>ASB-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																													
FROM SYNDICATE										FROM MONITOR																			
100000 02										100000 02																			
100000 02										100000 02																			

LIST AND NO. GROUPS																										PROCESSSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																										INC AND 1TH GROUPS																									
COMMON ELEMENTS																										OPEN																										MATERIALS INDEX																									
<p>18</p> <p>Preliminary technical-economic estimates for production of ammonium sulfate from gypsum. G. I. GORBATIN AND A. N. VISHNEVSKI. <i>Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.</i> 7, Wism. tech. Teil 156-82 (1932). The operation cost of producing $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ by treatment of gypsum with NH_3 and CO_2 is estd. to be 12-20% lower and capital investment 25% lower than for $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ production from H_2SO_4.</p> <p>JAMES SORREL</p>																																																																													
<p>ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																																													

HYDROSCOPICITY AND DETECTION OF AMMONIUM SULFATE.

G. I. GOSTOMIROV & CHAN. *Russ. J. Chem.*, 1968, 40, No. 7, 47-50. The velocity (V) of absorption of H_2O by NH_4NO_3 (I) is $>$ for $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ (II), or for mixtures (III) of (I) and (II). V increases with rise in temp., and diminishes rapidly with depth from the surface, but is independent of the size of the granules. The damp granules of (I) and (III) undergo caking on drying; granules of (II) do not. The temperature at which the cohesion (C) of the material formed is of a kind. In the case of (I) and (III), C decreases with increase in H_2O content to a max. of $T = 20^\circ C$. and $20-30\%$ H_2O content. Should the temp. very slightly rise, high values of C are obtained, owing probably to polymorphic transformation of (I). In the case of (III), C is considerably $<$ for (I) under similar conditions.

B-1-8

LET AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>BC</p> <p>Velocity of ammonium bicarbonate. I. S. Tolstov, O. I. Gubarev, and E. P. Trakhtenberg (J. Chem. Ind. Russ. 1953, 10, No. 10, 63-65).—The velocity (V) of NH_4HCO_3 increases rapidly with rise in temp. and with fineness of milling. (V) is unaffected by adding NH_4NO_3, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$, NH_4Cl, or low-b.p. hydrocarbons, is augmented by peat, wood C, black earth, and phosphoric, in the order given, and is considerably diminished by high-b.p. mineral oils. R. T.</p>																			
<p>ASAC-35A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
<p>1010000 01</p>										<p>1010000 01</p>									
<p>1010000 01</p>										<p>1010000 01</p>									

BC

B III

Preparation of concentrated fertilizers by treating phosphorites with nitric acid. G. I. GONACHIN and T. I. GRACOMARINA (J. Chem. Ind. Russ., 1934, 10, No. 1, 36-37).—80% of the P of Kirovets phosphorite (I) is extracted by adding 30% HNO₃ in amount equiv. to the Ca(PO₃)₂ + CaCO₃ content of (I); the loss of N is 2-1.5% of the NH₄N added. 90% of the P of the extract is precip. at 80° as Ca phosphate (II) [80% assimilable P₂O₅ (III)] by adding the theoretical amount of NH₃; the % of (III) falls when the temp. is raised or the amount of NH₃ is increased. The (III) content falls by 8% when (II) is dried at 80°, and by 12% at 100°. The sludge after yield. of (II) yields a mixture of NH₄NO₃ and Ca(NO₃)₂ on evaporation. (II), dried at 80°, contains 35% P₂O₅ [20% of (III)] and 6% N.

R.T.

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES																									
<p>Factory experiments in studying the process of crystallization of ammonium nitrate and its physical properties.</p> <p>G. I. Gorbachev, A. N. Vishnevskii and Ya. F. Dzhubevskii. <i>Khim. i Mash. 1958-5(1958)</i>.—A study of the hardening and caking of NH_4NO_3 in storage showed that granulated NH_4NO_3 with a max. of 0.10% H_2O practically does not cake under any storage conditions, that with 0.4-0.5% H_2O caking is extensive at temps. above 31.5°, while a higher content of moisture (0.5-1.5%) has no influence on the degree of caking of the product with the changes of temp. or drying. The rate of hardening is reduced sharply with the increasing size of granulation and is retarded greatly by coating the product with paraffin (0.1% on NH_4NO_3). A series of expts. are described on production of granulated NH_4NO_3 and mixed fertilizers, such as NH_4NO_3, $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$, CaO and phosphorite, with the use of the Kestner evaporators and crystallizers.</p> <p>Chas. Blanc</p>																									
<p>ASAC-5-A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									

15

ca

PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1ST AND 2ND EDITIONS

134-0(1935); cf. C. A. 28, 7401¹— NH_4NO_3 and CaCO_3 from the reaction of gypsum with $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$ fuse easily at 110° to a homogeneous mass. Best results are obtained if the CaCO_3 still contains 18% $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. With lower content of gypsum, the fusions melt higher. The mixt. should also contain 8% H_2O . Natural chalk or limestone can be used instead of the gypsum product. H. M. L.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

13000 STUDIOSIA

13000 BOMIV

13000 GOW ILL

13000 GOW ILL

BC

3-III-1

Preparation of concentrated fertilizers by treating phosphorite with nitric acid. G. I. GONCHAROV and T. E. CHACHAMMA (J. Chem. Ind. Mosk., 1937, 12, 1087-1091).—The product obtained by adding aq. NH_3 to a HNO_3 extract of phosphorite, and evaporating the mixture to dryness, readily decomposes on stirring, the ratio P_2/Fe being approximately $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5/\text{Fe} = \text{total P}_2\text{O}_5$ falling from 0.25 to 0.15 within a few hr. of prep. The following procedure is used: the phosphorite is heated at 700°C for 2 hr. and then extracted with the theoretical amount of HNO_3 and 6% aq. NH_3 ; then is required for the reaction $\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4 + \text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{NH}_3 \rightarrow \text{CaHPO}_4 + 2\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$ the added amount of NH_3 at $15-25^\circ$, when 60% of the P is precipitated; P_2/Fe is 0.25; the P_2/Fe ratio falls to 0.15 after drying. The sludge, containing CaHPO_4 , Fe_2O_3 and NH_4NO_3 , 15-25% is treated with $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$ at $40-50^\circ$, to yield a readily filterable suspension of CaCO_3 in aq. NH_4NO_3 . R. T.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

10000 HEP DIV 200

10000 HEP DIV 200

10000 HEP DIV 200

COMMON ELEMENTS										PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX										COMMON VARIABLES INDEX									
<p><i>BC</i></p> <p><i>Geashtyn, B. G.</i></p>										<p><i>B-I-2</i></p>																			
<p>Use of new solvents for removing naphthalene from coke-oven gases. G. V. Korotkevich and E. I. Gerasimov (Koksh Chim., 1966, No. 6, 36-41). —A gas-oil fraction (300-300°) and various oxidized oils were tested on a laboratory scale and details are given of the methods of treatment necessary to produce the optimum properties for the absorption of $C_{10}H_8$. The losses in removing $C_{10}H_8$ from gas pipes and the degree of corrosion due to the use of the solvents suggested are given. N. G.</p>																													
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																													
FROM STEEL										FROM IRON										FROM COPPER									
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10										1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10										1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10									

117 AND 120 SERIES										145 AND 214 SERIES									
PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
COMMON ELEMENTS		<div style="position: relative;"> <div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; left: 10px; font-size: 2em;">BC</div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; right: 10px; font-size: 1.5em;">B-III-1</div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 200px; left: 100px;"> <p>Preparation of compound fertilizers by fusing common elements with concentrated superphosphate. G. I. Stevenson and A. F. Dunham (J. Chem. Ind. Res., 1955, 32, 31-32). 100 g. of concentrated superphosphate (52% P₂O₅, 31-32, H₂O 6%) are melted at 120° with 200 g. of 100% P₂O₅ to yield a homogeneous product containing 18% of available P₂O₅ and 15% of N. Combined as 100% may be used in place of the cryol. ind.</p> </div> </div>																	
COMMON VARIABLES INDEX																			
COMMON ELEMENTS																			
COMMON VARIABLES INDEX																			
COMMON ELEMENTS																			
COMMON VARIABLES INDEX																			
COMMON ELEMENTS																			
COMMON VARIABLES INDEX																			
COMMON ELEMENTS																			
COMMON VARIABLES INDEX																			
COMMON ELEMENTS																			
COMMON VARIABLES INDEX																			
COMMON ELEMENTS																			
COMMON VARIABLES INDEX																			
COMMON ELEMENTS																			
COMMON VARIABLES INDEX																			
COMMON ELEMENTS																			
COMMON VARIABLES INDEX																			
COMMON ELEMENTS																			
COMMON VARIABLES INDEX																			
COMMON ELEMENTS																			
COMMON VARIABLES INDEX																			
COMMON ELEMENTS																			
COMMON VARIABLES INDEX																			
COMMON ELEMENTS																			
COMMON VARIABLES INDEX																			
COMMON ELEMENTS																			
COMMON VARIABLES INDEX																			
COMMON ELEMENTS																			
COMMON VARIABLES INDEX																			
COMMON ELEMENTS																			
COMMON VARIABLES INDEX																			
COMMON ELEMENTS																			
COMMON VARIABLES INDEX																			
COMMON ELEMENTS																			
COMMON VARIABLES INDEX																			
COMMON ELEMENTS																			
COMMON VARIABLES INDEX																			
COMMON ELEMENTS																			
COMMON VARIABLES INDEX																			
COMMON ELEMENTS																			
COMMON VARIABLES INDEX																			
COMMON ELEMENTS																			
COMMON VARIABLES INDEX																			
COMMON ELEMENTS																			
COMMON VARIABLES INDEX																			
COMMON ELEMENTS																			
COMMON VARIABLES INDEX																			
COMMON ELEMENTS																			
COMMON VARIABLES INDEX																			
COMMON ELEMENTS																			
COMMON VARIABLES INDEX																			
COMMON ELEMENTS																			
COMMON VARIABLES INDEX																			
COMMON ELEMENTS																			
COMMON VARIABLES INDEX																			

BC

CRYSTALLIZATION OF AMMONIUM NITRATE AND ITS
 PHYSICAL PROPERTIES. G. I. Gershtein, A. H.
 Visehnevski, and J. P. Dichevski (J. Chem Ind. Russ.,
 1936, 13, 418-421; cf. B., 1936, 232).--Paraffining,
 by reducing hygroscopicity, improves the storage
 properties of $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3(\text{I})$, and a similar effect is observed
 in (I)- CaCO_3 mixtures. $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ -(I) mixtures exhibit
 little deterioration when stored, in spite of a high H_2O
 content. (I) is least subject to atm. factors when it is
 produced in large, hard crystals with H_2O content of
 R. T.
 0.5%.

ASB-ILA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SOURCE

1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000

[illegible]

1ST AND 2ND CROSES										3RD AND 4TH CROSES									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
COMMON ELEMENTS		B-III-1																	
COMMON ELEMENTS		<p>Hydrogenolysis and Gaseolysis of complex hydrocarbons. G. J. GILBERTSON and J. F. DIERCKX (J. Chem. Ind. (Lond.), 1958, 62, 1413-1417).—The hydrogenolysis of $\text{H}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}$ (I) is unaffected by mixing or fusing with CaCl_2, but the products do not tend to sink to the same extent as hydrocarbons (II). (Literature contains 13 references; however, differ in this respect from the above mentioned). The relative hydrogenolysis of different products varies irregularly with atom R. H. T.</p>																	
COMMON ELEMENTS		6-277.575-148102																	
ASB-ILA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
FROM DIVISION										FROM DIVISION									
RESEARCH MAP DIV ONE										RESEARCH MAP DIV TWO									
RESEARCH MAP DIV ONE										RESEARCH MAP DIV TWO									

Gr. of Set 1 = Y, N, S, L.

The distribution of the isomorphous and of the isomorphous components between the solid and liquid phases is a crystallization from a liquid phase. The equilibrium in certain systems with components of the an-
Zhu, Obshchey Khim. 23, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 263

GORSHTEYN, G. I.

USSR/Chemistry - Crystallization

Card 1/1 Pub. 151 - 5/36

Authors : Gorshteyn, G. I., and Silant'eva, N. I.

Title : Distribution of isomorphous and isodimorphous components between solid and liquid phases during crystallization with aqueous solutions. Part 2.- Equilibrium in certain systems with binary schoenite salt components

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/1, 29-36, Jan 1954

Abstract : The equilibrium of $\text{CoSO}_4(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ - $\text{NiSO}_4(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ - H_2O , $\text{CoSO}_4(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ - $\text{FeSO}_4(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ - H_2O and $\text{FeSO}_4(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ - $\text{NiSO}_4(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ - H_2O system, was investigated at 0 and 20° respectively. At 20° the first two systems were found to be perfectly ideal in the entire range of concentrations of both isomorphous components. The equilibrium values of the component distribution coefficients were established for several binary salt systems. Data on the characteristics of the third systems are included. Three references: 1-USA and 2-USSR (1933-1953). Tables; graphs.

Institution : ...

Submitted : June 8, 1953

GORSHTEYN, G. I.

UCR/Chemistry - Reagents

Card 1 /1 Pub. 151 - 1/30

Authors : Gorshteyn, G. I., and Silantyeva, N. I.

Title : Distribution of isomorphous and isodimorphous components between solid and liquid phases during crystallization in aqueous solutions. Part 3.- Equilibrium in the $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2 - \text{Ni}(\text{NO}_3)_2 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ system at 20° .

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/2, 201-203, Feb 1954

Abstract : Experiments were conducted to determine the equilibrium in a $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2 - \text{Ni}(\text{NO}_3)_2 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ system at 20° . The results obtained are tabulated. It was found that the components of the system are isodimorphous at the above mentioned temperature and two series of solid solutions are being formed in the system. It was established that the system remains ideal in each of the two zones of existence of a solid solution of specific structure. Three references: 2-USSR and 1-USA (1953 and 1954). Table; graphs.

Institution: Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Reagents

Submitted : June 8, 1953

GORSHTEYN, G. I.

GORSHTEYN, G. I.: "The laws of distribution of isomorphic elements between the solid and liquid phases in the crystallization of salts from aqueous solutions (the problem of purifying inorganic salts by crystallization from aqueous solutions.)" Min Chemical Industry USSR, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Chemical Reagents (IREA). Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Doctor in Chemical Sciences).

Knizhnaya letopis', No 39, 1956. Moscow.

Gorshteyn, G. I.

USSR/Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibria. Physico-Chemical B-8
Analysis. Phase Transitions

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1957, 26160

Author : G.I. Gorshteyn, N.I. Silant'yeva

Title : Study of Distribution Regularities of Isomorphous Components
at Crystallization from Aqueous Solutions with Application
of Radioactive Indicators. I. Study of Equilibrium in
System Copper-Ammonium Sulfate - Zinc - Ammonium Sulfate -
Water with Application of Radioactive Isotopes Zn^{65} and Cu^{64}

Orig Pub : Zh. obshch. khimii, 26, No 7, 1821 - 1826, 1956

Abstract : The equilibrium distribution of components between the so-
lid and the liquid phases in the system $CuSO_4 \cdot (NH_4)_2SO_4$ -
 $ZnSO_4 \cdot (NH_4)_2SO_4$ - H_2O was investigated with the application
of radioactive indicators Zn^{65} and Cu^{64} . The equilibrium
relative to both these salts was achieved in a thermostat
stirring the solution energetically at 20 and 25°. Contra-
rily to data obtained earlier (Hill and other, J. Amer. Che.
Soc., 1938, 60, 1099), it was established that the above

Card : 1/2

USSR/Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibria. Physico-Chemical B-8
Analysis. Phase Transitions

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1957, 26160

system was ideal in the whole range of concentrations of both the isomorphous components. The magnitude of the equilibrium factor of the distribution of the zinc salt in reference to the copper salt $D_{Zn/Cu}$ is constant both in case of microconcentrations, as well as in case of macroconcentrations of the zinc salt and is 2.43.

Card : 2/2

Gorshteyn, G. I.

AUTHORS:

Silant'eva, N. I., and Gorshteyn, G. I.

441

TITLE:

Study of the Laws Governing the Distribution of Isomorphous Components during Crystallization from Aqueous Solutions with the Application of Radioactive Indicators. Part 2. Study of the Distribution of Components in the $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ - $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ - H_2O System with the Application of the Radioactive Zn^{65} Indicator. (Issledovaniye zakonomernostey raspredeleniya izomorfnykh komponentov pri kristallizatsii iz vodnykh rastvorov s primeneniye radioaktivnykh indikatorov. II. Issledovaniye raspredeleniya komponentov v sisteme $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ - $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ s primeneniye radioaktivnogo indikatora Zn^{65} .)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, Vol. 27, No. 1, pp. 14-19 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT:

Experiments were conducted at 0, 10, 20 and 30° with the radioactive Zn^{65} indicator to study the equilibrium distribution of Zn micro-concentrations during the crystallization of a binary ferric and ammonium sulfate. The $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ content in the crystal and solutions was determined by titration with a 0.1 n. potassium permanganate solution. The results given in Table 1 show that the magnitude of the equilibrium distribution coefficient

Card 1/3

Study of the Laws Governing the Distribution of 441
Isomorphous Components during Crystallization
from Aqueous Solutions with the Application of
Radioactive Indicators

of the Zn mixture existing during the crystallization of $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ varies little with temperature. The change is 4.7 at 0° , 5.0 at 10° , 4.3 at 20° and 30° .

The factors determining the entrapment of the admixtures during polythermal crystallization are explained as: the relative supersaturation of the solution at each moment of crystallization and the degree of crystallization of the basic substance toward the conclusion of the crystallization process. The presence of two wide ideality zones at the boundaries of the equilibrium diagram was established. The relation between the mean practical distribution coefficient of the micro-component was established for instances where the value of the practical differential distribution coefficient remains almost unchanged in the crystallization temperature range. The experimental results were

Card 2/3

Study of the Laws Governing the Distribution of
Isomorphous Components during Crystallization
from Aqueous Solutions with the Application of
Radioactive Indicators

441

in conformity with theoretical data. The degree of concentration of Zn admixtures in solid phase and its reduction in the mother liquor during polythermal crystallization of $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ from aqueous solutions were calculated under conditions identical to industrial processes.

Two tables, 2 graphs. There are 8 references, of which 7 are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Chemical Reagents (Institut Khimicheskikh Reaktivov)

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: May 20, 1955

AVAILABLE:

Card 3/3

GORSHTEYN G.I.

MIKHAYLOV, B.M.; PLATOVA, I.K.; PODKLETNOV, N.Ye.; GORSHTEYN, G.I.; SILANT'YEVA,
N.I.

Letters to the editor. Zhur. ob. khim. 27 no.3:833-834 Mr '57.
(Chemistry) (MIRA 10:6)

ABRAMOVA, G. V., GORSHTYIN, G. I., GUREVICH, R. Ye. and KHEIMETS, A. M.
(Leningrad Plant "KrasnyyKhimik")

"Utilization of Radioactive Isotopes in the Development of Processes for
Obtaining and Purifying Chemical Reagents"

Isotopes and Radiation in Chemistry, Collection of Papers of 2nd
All-Union Sci.Tech. Conf. on Use of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and
Radiation in National Economy and Science, Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958, 380pp.

This volume publishes the reports of the Chemistry Section of the
2nd All-Union Sci Tech Conf on Use of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and Radiation
in Science and the National Economy, sponsored by Acad. Sci. USSR and Main
Admin for Utilization of Atomic Energy under Council of Ministers USSR,
Moscow, 4-12 April 1957.

GORSHTEYN, G. I. and SILANT'YEVA, N. I. (IREA)

"The Use of Radioactive Isotopes in Crystallization and Precipitation Methods of Dealing With Problems of Purification of Inorganic Salts"

Isotopes and Radiation in Chemistry, Collection of Papers of 2nd All-Union Sci.Tech. Conf. on Use of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and Radiation in National Economy and Science, Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958, 360pp.

This volume publishes the reports of the Chemistry Section of the 2nd All Sci Tech Conf on Use of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and Radiation in Science and the National Economy, sponsored by Acad. Sci. USSR and Main Admin for Utilization of Atomic Energy under Council of Ministers USSR, Moscow, 4-12 April 1957.

GORSHTEYN, G. I.; SILANT'YEVA, N.I.; Prinimala uchastiye: KIFAROVA, I.A.

Distribution of the isomorphic components during crystallization
from aqueous solutions. Report No. 3: Study of the system
 $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Co}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O} - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ with the use of radioactive tracers.
Trudy IREA no. 22:3-7 '58. (MIRA 14:6)
(Cobalt compounds)
(Crystallization)

GORSHTEN, G.I.; BASHKINA, N.F.; Prinimala uchastiye: ANISIMOVA, A.V.

Distribution of the isomorphous components during crystallization from aqueous solutions. Report No. 4: Study of the system $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Ni}(\text{SO}_4) \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O} - (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Cu}(\text{SO}_4) \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O} - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ with the use of radioactive tracers. Study IRP No. 22:8-11²:58.

(MIRA 14:0)

(Nickel compounds)
(Copper compounds)
(Crystallization)

GORSHTEN, G.I.; SILANT'YEVA, N.I.; Prinimala uchastiye: KIFAROVA, I.A.

Distribution of the isomorphic components during crystallization from aqueous solutions. Report No. 5; Study of the system $\text{FeSO}_4 - \text{ZnSO}_4 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ with the use of radioactive tracers. Trudy IREA no. 22:12-17 '58. (MIRA 14:6)

(Iron sulfate)
(Zinc sulfate)
(Crystallization)

GORSHTEYN, G.I.

AUTHOR: Gorshteyn, G. I. 78-1-11/43

TITLE: On the Range of Application of the Linear Distribution Law in Water-Salt-Systems With Real Isomorphous and Isodimorphous Components (O granitsakh primenimosti lineynogo zakona raspredeleniya v vodnosolevykh sistemakh s istinno izomorfnyimi i izodimorfnyimi komponentami).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 3, Nr 1, pp. 51-58 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The co-crystallization of the aforesaid components has been investigated for years by the students of V. G. Khlopin (references 1 to 13) in the IREA (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov - Allunion Institute for Scientific Researches in the Field of Chemical Reagents). These elaborate investigations are immediately correlated with the problems of purification of anorganic salts. The purpose of the present communication is to additionally elucidate the problem referred to in the title. First the designations and technical terms are explained. 1 molar percent in the solid phase or in the salt part of the mother liquor is both conventionally and

Card 1/5

On the Range of Application of the Linear Distribution Law in 78-1-11/43
Water-Salt-Systems With Real Isomorphous and Isodimorphous
Components

approximately assumed as limit of the micro concentrations of any salt component. The linear law of the equilibrated distribution of micro components was stipulated by the example of several systems. Barium salts mostly served as micro components, whereas radium and natural radioactive lead-isotopes served as real isomorphous or isodimorphous admixtures. The application of Khlopin's law is apparently not only limited to the equilibrated distribution of the components. The author reviews the development of the aforesaid law (references 3,14). Radioactive isotopes were applied. Test-results on the distribution at the transition of the micro concentrations to the macro concentrations of the corresponding component at 20°C are given in table 1. It hence results that the applicability of the linear law is much wider than was previously assumed. Several of the systems studied here (with components of the vitriol-type and double salts of the schoenit-type) proved to be approximately ideal. That is to say, they were characterized by a single constant $D_{B/A}$ with any micro or macro-

Card 2/5

On the Range of Application of the Linear Distribution Law in 78-1-11/43
Water-Salt-Systems With Real Isomorphous and Isodimorphous
Components

concentration of the salt component within the range
of the existence of the solid phase of specific structure.
The two constants by Khlopov form reciprocal values

$$D_{(B)/A} = \frac{1}{D_{(A)/B}}$$

with micro concentrations of the two salt components for each
such system with isomorphous components. The author calls
ideal systems with $D = 1$, congruent. The systems with
deviations of the D-values of up to $\pm 5\%$ can be conditionally
called halfideal. The here experimentally proved
applicability of the linear law at the transition of micro
concentrations of isomorphous and isodimorphous components
to more or less wide ranges of macro concentrations is of
great importance for the fractionation of the salts,
especially of those of rare earths and other rare elements.
The author therefore quotes his entirely preliminary
considerations for the clarification of the phenomena of the

Card 3/5

On the Range of Application of the Linear Distribution Law in Water-Salt-Systems With Real Isomorphous and Isodimorphous Components 78-1-11/43

approximate ideality or half-ideality in numerous water-salt-systems. The system with isodimorphous cobalt- and nickel-nitrates proved to be approximately ideal. The author analyses the formula which according to thermodynamical theories (reference 15,16) determines the value $D_{B/A}$ (formula (1)).

Unfortunately the determination of the coefficients of activity of individual isomorphous components - when simultaneously present in concentrated solutions and mixed crystals - constitute a very difficult problem. There is a fundamental difference between the systems in which crystal hydrates are formed and such in which the solid solutions consist of anhydrous components. It can be assumed that the extent and the limits of the ideality of the water-salt-systems which have crystal hydrates in the solid phase mainly depends on to which extent the relation of the coefficients of activity of the salt components in the mother liquor will keep a constant value. An approximate formula is deduced (2) for this ratio between isomorphous components B and A in a

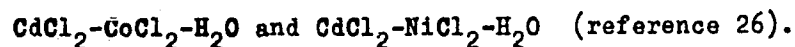
Card 4/5

On the Range of Application of the Linear Distribution Law in 78-1-11/43
Water-Salt-System, With Real Isomorphous and Isodimorphous
Components

mixed solution. The approximate ideality and half-ideality of a system with crystal-hydrate components becomes clear due to further explanations by the author. According to reference 23 very considerable deviations from the ideality occur in the system



The author doubts the correctness of these statements on the strength of his own measurements. Very important deviations from the ideality are possible in systems with components which have a different inclination towards association and formation of complexes:



There are 4 tables, and 24 references, 17 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: June 18, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 5/5

AUTHOR: Gorshataya, G.I. SOV/78-3-7-27/44

TITLE: On the Errors of the Indirect Method for the Determination of the Concentration of the Microcomponents in the Solid Phases
(Ob oshibkakh kosvennykh metodov opredeleniya kontsentratsiy mikrokomponentov v tverdykh fazakh)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol. 3, Nr 7, pp. 1620-1625 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The problem of relative errors in the indirect method of determination of the concentration of microcomponents in the solid phases in connection with investigations of the phenomenon of co-crystallization from the solution was dealt with in detail. General formulae for the determination of the maximum relative errors when determining the concentration of microcomponents in the solid phases are obtained by the application of two indirect methods:
a) by analyzing the crystals and the mother liquor,
b) by the results obtained by analyzing the initial and final solutions.
The final formula for the relative errors committed when determining the concentration of microcomponents in the solid phases

Card 1/3

On the Errors of the Indirect Method for the Determination of the Concentration of the Microcomponents in the Solid Phases SOV/78-3-7-27/44

$$\epsilon_{\text{sol.ph.}} = \epsilon_{\text{micr.}} \cdot E_{\text{micr.}} + \epsilon_{\text{macr.}} \cdot E_{\text{macr.}}$$

In the above formula $\epsilon_{\text{micr.}}$ and $\epsilon_{\text{macr.}}$ denote the coefficient by which the relative errors committed in the analytical determination of micro- and macrocomponents must be multiplied corresponding to $E_{\text{micr.}}$ and $E_{\text{macr.}}$. By means of this formula the maximum relative errors of the indirect method of determining the concentration of the microcomponents in the solid phases on the basis of the analysis of the crystals and the mother liquor are given. The dependence of the relative errors $E_{\text{sol.ph.}}$ upon C_m and D was expressed. C_m is the solubility of the macrocomponent and D is the distribution coefficient of the microcomponent.

It was shown that the higher the degree of solubility of the salts and the lower the distribution coefficient of the microcomponents, the more important will be the part played by this fact for the accuracy of the separation of the crystal from the mother liquor. The general formulae obtained for the relative errors committed in the indirect determination of the composition of the solid phases can be used also for the purpose of examining the processes of

Card 2/3

On the Errors of the Indirect Method for the Determination
of the Concentration of the Microcomponents in the Solid
Phases

SOV/ 78-3-7-27/44

co-precipitations of difficultly soluble substances and of
co-crystallization from the melt. There are 2 figures, 3 tables,
and 1 Soviet reference.

SUBMITTED: June 26, 1954 (?)

1. Chemical analysis--Errors
2. Solids--Chemical analysis
3. Solutions--Chemical analysis
4. Solutions--Crystallization
5. Mathematics--Applications

Card 3/3

GORSHTEYN, G.I.; SILANT'YEVA, N.I.; Primala uchastiye: KIFAROVA, I.A.

Distribution of the isomorphic components during crystallization
from aqueous solutions. Report No. 3: Study of the $(\text{NH}_4)_2$
 $\text{Co}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O} - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ with the use of radioactive tracers.
Trudy IREA no.22:3 158. (MIRA 14:6)
(Cobalt compounds)
(Crystallization)

GORSHTEYN, G.I.

Role of the physicochemical state of impurities in the processes of their fractionation during the crystallization or precipitation of inorganic substances from aqueous solutions. Part 1: Role of complex-formation phenomena in the processes of fractionating impurities during the precipitation of cobaltous hydroxide by ammonia from aqueous solutions of cobalt nitrate. Radiokhimiia 1 no.5:497-502 '59.

(MIRA 13:2)

(Crystallization) (Cobalt hydroxide) (Precipitation)

GORSHTEYN, G.I.; KREMENSKAYA, I.N.

Role of the physicochemical state of impurities in the processes of their fractionation during the crystallization or precipitation of inorganic substances from aqueous solutions. Part 2: Effect of small additions of complex-forming sulfosalicylic acid on the fractionation of iron impurities during the crystallization of ammonium fluoride from aqueous solutions. Radiokhimiia 1 no.5:503-506 '59.

(MIRA 13:2)

(Ammonium fluoride) (Salicylic acid) (Crystallization)

S/000/60/033/010/003/029
D216/D306

AUTHORS: Gorshteyn, G.I., Danielova, G.T., and Rif, Ye.A.

TITLE: The fractionation of microcomponents in the process of producing high purity antimony oxide

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 33, no. 10, 1960,
2180 - 2184

TEXT: The authors before undertaking the fractionation of antimony trichloride were faced with the analytical problem of arsenic determination where both the V.A. Nazarenko method [Abstractor's note: Not given] and hypophosphate proved unsatisfactory. The problem was solved by radioactive isotope As^{76} which enabled the fractionation to be followed to a As content of $1 \cdot 10^{-4} - 5 \cdot 10^{-5} \%$ of Sb_2O_3 content. The fractionation of other impurities (Fe, Sn, Cd, Co and Ag) was followed by spectroanalysis. After experiments the separated fractions were dissolved in HCl sp. gr. 1.12 and then analyzed

Card 1/3

The fractionation of microcomponents .. S/080/60/033/010/003/029
D216/D306

for Sb_2O_3 content (titrating with 0.1 N KBrO_3 solution) and a concentration of the expelled impurities. On using radiometric methods of control the activity of the initial solution was noted and that of separated fractions also and the specific activity calculated (imp/1 gr. $\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{min.}$). Measurement of the activity of solutions containing radioactive isotopes As^{76} , Fe^{59} , Co^{60} , Ag^{110} , Cd^{115} , $\text{Sn}^{113-124}$ was done in respect of γ -radiation (Ref. 5: G.I. Gorsh-teyn, ZL 7, 1954). The results of investigation on the fractionation of impurities by distillation and by hydrolysis of antimony trichloride showed that by means of mid-fraction with boiling temperature of 200-220°C the decrease in As impurity is obtained by two stages, bismuth and lead by a single stage, iron by two stages and Co, Ag and other non-volatile impurities by two stages. The use of two stage or multi-stage distillation with the return of distillate into the cycle or distillation with a rectifying column would produce antimony trichloride free of indicated impurities. Also the hydrolytic decomposition of SbCl_3 with the aim of producing an-

Card 2/3

The fractionation of microcomponents... S/080/60/033/010/003/029
D216/D306

timony oxide results in the additional removal of impurities.
There are 2 tables and 5 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimi-
cheskikh reaktivov (All-Union Scientific Research In-
stitute of Chemical Reagents)

SUBMITTED: March 14, 1960

Card 3/3

5.5230

31968
S/081/61/000/023/035/061
B138/B101

AUTHOR: Gorshteyn, G. I.

TITLE: Use of radioactive isotopes for checking the fractionation of micro-impurities in the development of methods of producing high-purity inorganic materials

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1961, 317-318, abstract 23K67 (Sb. "Radioakt. izotopy i yadern. izlucheniya v nar. kh-ve SSSR. v. I", M., Gostoptekhnizdat, 1961, 298-301)

TEXT: Examples of the production of high-purity Sb_2O_3 , Co_2O_3 , NiO , NiS , NH_4Cl , and $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ are given, using the radioactive isotopes As^{76} , Cu^{64} , and Fe^{59} . Isotopes in current production, such as S^{35} "without carrier", Na^{22} "without carrier", are quite suitable for testing the very finest purification. For certain purposes high specific-activity Co^{60} and Fe^{59} produced from enriched materials can be used. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]
Card 1/1

X

S/081/62/Q00/013/003/054
B158/B144

AUTHORS: Belyayev, L. M., Koshuashvili, M. V., Chernyshev, K. S.,
Gorshteyn, G. I., Nechayeva, V. S.

TITLE: Growing crystals of lead fluoride and chloride

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 13, 1962, 44, abstract
13B252 (Sb. "Rost kristallov. v. 3". M., AN SSSR, 1961,
338 - 341)

TEXT: Crystals of PbF_2 with a diameter of several cm are obtained in an N_2 atmosphere using Stockbarger's method. Special measures are taken for complete removal of moisture from the apparatus and reagents. In the crystallization process, Ar was passed through the furnace at a pressure of 0.1 atm. Best results were obtained when the crucible was lowered at a speed of 6 mm/hr. From various crucibles tested the best were found to be of graphite. Single crystals of $PbCl_2$ were obtained by Obreimov and Shubnikov's method. The crystals are grown in sealed glass ampoules, which

Card 1/2

Growing crystals of lead ...

S/081/62/000/013/003/054
B158/B144

are lowered into a ceramic tube with a nickel-chrome heating jacket. The best results are obtained when the crucible is lowered at a speed of 0.5 mm/hr and is rotated at 2 r.p.m. Methods for preparing and purifying the starting materials are described. Curves of optical density of PbCl_2 and PbF_2 are obtained which agree with published data. [Abstracter's notes: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

22484

S/186/61/003/003/002/018
E071/E435

21.3200

AUTHOR: Gorshteyn, G.I.

TITLE: On Errors in Investigations of Processes of
Co-Crystallization and Co-Precipitation, Related to
Radiochemical Contaminations With Radioactive Isotopes

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, 1961, Vol.3, No.3, pp.246-255

TEXT: The influence of radioactive impurities in radioactive isotopes on the accuracy of determination of the main indices of fractionation of the microcomponents in co-crystallization and co-precipitation processes is discussed. In evaluating this type of error, it is assumed that the relative concentration of each of the radioactive impurities is expressed in fractions of the activity registered by the counter in relation to the main radioactive isotope under conditions of measurements of activity of the main radioactive isotope. This conventional concentration should not be confused with the true concentration, expressed in atomic fractions or percentages, which is independent of the conditions under which the activity was measured. Errors in determining the coefficient of distribution of the microcomponent are considered

Card 1/4 } X

22484

On Errors in Investigations ...

S/186/61/003/003/002/018
E071/E435

and formulae for the correcting coefficient r_D are derived

$$r_D = \frac{1 + x_1 \frac{aD_0 + 1 - a}{aD_1 + 1 - a} + x_2 \frac{aD_0 + 1 - a}{aD_2 + 1 - a} + \dots}{1 + x_1 \frac{aD_0 + 1 - a}{aD_1 + 1 - a} \cdot \frac{D_1}{D_0} + x_2 \frac{aD_0 + 1 - a}{aD_2 + 1 - a} \cdot \frac{D_2}{D_0} + \dots} \quad (2)$$

$$r_D = \frac{1 + (1 - a) \left[\frac{x_1}{aD_1 + 1 - a} \left(1 - \frac{D_1}{D_0} \right) + \frac{x_2}{aD_2 + 1 - a} \left(1 - \frac{D_2}{D_0} \right) + \dots \right]}{1 - aD_0' \left[\frac{x_1}{aD_1 + 1 - a} \left(1 - \frac{D_1}{D_0} \right) + \frac{x_2}{aD_2 + 1 - a} \left(1 - \frac{D_2}{D_0} \right) + \dots \right]} \quad (3)$$

In Eq.(2) the value r_D is given as a function of the real value of the coefficient of distribution of the microcomponent D_0 , in Eq.(3) r_D is given as a function of the value of this coefficient D_0' which is distorted owing to the radiochemical impurities. r_D is also a function of the degree of crystallization α of the basic substance and of the concentrations x_n of the individual radiochemical impurities and Card 2/4

22404

On Errors in Investigations ...

5/186/61/003/003/002/018
E071/E435

the coefficient of distribution D_n of each of these (ratio of the activity of the n-th impurity in the solid phase and in the salt part of the mother solution). It is stated that these formulae not only permit the evaluation of errors caused by the individual radioactive impurities but, in some cases, would indicate the most suitable experimental conditions to obtain accurate results. The influence of radioactive impurities in the case when the micro-component is co-precipitated with a small part of the main substance (e.g. co-precipitation in order to purify a solution from a given admixture, or to concentrate an admixture in the solid form in order to increase the sensitivity of its analytical determination) and a case when a considerable proportion of the main substance is precipitated and the admixture is concentrated in the mother solution, are discussed in some detail and corresponding formulae for calculating correcting coefficients are derived. Some considerations on the reliability of results of investigations of fractionation of microcomponents depending on the nature and concentration of radioactive impurities and experimental conditions are given. There are 2 tables and 2 Soviet references. Card 3/4 }

GORSHTEYN, G.I.; TYUTYUYEVA, N.N.

Fractionation of a mixture of trivalent iron in the
processes of crystallization of ammonium sulfate from
aqueous solutions. Radiokhimiia 5 no.1:11-22 '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Ammonium sulfate) (Crystallization)
(Iron)

GORSHTEYN, G.I.; DMITRIYEVA, N.S.

Extraction of cation microimpurities from tartaric acid solutions
in the form of cupferron complexes by means of activated carbon.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 36 no.6:1365-1367 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh
reaktivov i osobo chistyykh khimicheskikh veshchestv.
(Tartaric acid) (Cupferron) (Cations)

GORSHTEYN, G.I.

Ideality of the systems with many isomorphic components. Zhur.
neorg. khim. 8 no.6:1461-1463 Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh
reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv (IREA).
(Systems(Chemistry)) (Salts)

GORSHTEXN, G.I.

Formula for the dependence of the surface distribution coefficient
on the indices representing the conditions of crystallization.
Trudy IREA no.25:123-130 '63. (MIRA 18:6)

GORSHTEYN, G.I.; RIF, Ye.A.; DANIELOVA, G.T.

Determination of the arsenic impurity in antimony trichloride
and trioxide. Trudy IREA no.25:249-251 '63.

(MIRA 18:6)

GORSHTEYN, G.I.; DMITRIYEVA, N.S.

Fractionation of trace impurities during the crystallization of tartaric acid from aqueous solutions. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.8:1725-1729 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistyykh khimicheskikh veshchestv.

RUDAKOV, L.M.; GORSHTeyN, I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Screening of hot sinter. Metallurg 6 no.2:3-4 F '61.

(MIRA 14:1)

1. Nachal'nik aglomeratsionnoy gruppy Tsentral'noy zavodskoy labora-
torii zaved im. Voroshilova (for Rudakov). 2. Voroshilovskiy gorno-
metallurgicheskiy institut (for Gorshteyn).
(Sintering)

RUDAKOV, L.M.; GORSHTEYN, I.I.

Effect of loading and unloading on changes in the granular composition of sinters. Metallurg 6 no.4:4-6 Ap '61.

(MIRA 14:3)

1. Nachal'nik aglogruppy TSentral'noy zavodskoy laboratorii Alchevskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda (for Rudakov). 2. Voroshilovskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut (for Gorshteyn).

(Sintering)

(Materials handling)

RUDAKOV, L.M.; GORSHTEN, I.I., ~~RUSSIA, L.M.~~

Operation of a new type of single-roll crusher. Metallurg
6 no.10:9-10 0 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Alchevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod i Alchevskiy gornometall-
urgicheskiy institut.

(Crushing machinery)

ABRAMOVICH, M.N., inzh.; GORSHTEYN, I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; MASYURA, I.M.,
inzh.; BOL'SHAKOV, A.A., inzh.; RUDAKOV, L.M., inzh.; FREYDIN,
L.M., inzh.; Prinsipali uchastiye: SUBBOTIN, Ye.P.; TERTYSHNYY,
V.P.; MAKSIMCHIK, N.F.; BOYKO, S.G.

Practices of the Alchevsk sintering plant. Stal' 21 no.10:869-873
O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Alchevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod i Voroshilovskiy gor-
nometallurgicheskiy institut.
(Voroshilovsk--Sintering)

FREYDIN, L.M.; RUDAKOV, L.M.; GORSHTYEN, I.I.

Sintering with a various amount of anthracite dust in the fuel.

Metallurg. 8 no.10:3-4 O. '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Kommunar'skiy metallurgicheskiy zavod i gornometallurgicheskiy institut.

GORSHTEYN M. G.

USSR/Chemistry - Arsenic Compounds

Nov 52

"Concerning Certain Physicochemical Properties of Arsenous Oxide," V. M. Borisov and M. G. Gorskhteyn, State Inst of Mineral-Chem Raw Materials

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol 22, No 11, pp 1903-1906

On the basis of known data concerning the physico-chem properties of arsenous oxide, the structures of different forms of arsenous oxide were examined more carefully. It was established that melting of the octahedral form of As_2O_3 proceeds polythermally.

238T21

The crystals of this form began to melt at $270^{\circ}C$, and melted completely between 290° - $295^{\circ}C$. The stable form of arsenous oxide, up to its mp, is its octahedral form.

238T21

GORSHTEYN, M. G.

Chemical Abstracts

Vol. 48 No. 5

Mar. 10, 1954

General and Physical Chemistry

Physical-chemical properties of arsenic trioxide. V. M.
Borisov and M. G. Gorshtein. Chem. Tech. (Berlin) 5,
319-20 (1953).—See C.A. 47, 3074f. S. K. T.

7-27-54

GORSHTEYN, M.G.

GORSHTEYN, M.G.; DEGTYAREVA, S.A.; VINOKUROVA, M.A.

Filtering of a molten sulfur using a filter aid. Khim. prom.
40 no.11:845-849 N '64 (MIRA 18:2)

AUTHORS: Gorshteyn, M. I., Paravoznikov, P. A. SOV/154-58-4-13/18

TITLE: Experience Gained in the Organization and Recording of Settling and of Horizontal Shift in the Structures of the Kakhovka Water Power Development (Opyt organizatsii i provedeniya nablyudeniya za osadkami i gorizonta'l'nyimi smeshcheniyami sooruzheniy gidrouzla Kakhovskoy GES)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Geodeziya i aerofotos"yemka, 1958, Nr 4, pp 121 - 136 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This paper starts with a short description of soil properties at the water power site. Records of the settling of concrete structures have been carried out since August 14, 1953, until now. The measurements were carried out at fixed dates using the bench marks fitted to the individual structure sections by means of closed ore double circuits of a second and third grade leveling. From 1953 - 1955 the leveling of the settling bench marks was carried out by a third grade leveling. As the settling rate decreased the accuracy of the leveling had to be increased. Since 1956 the work is

Card 1/2